money from the markets on the strength of Government guarantee. The IIFC can also raise money from organizations such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc. and International debt markets i.e. external commercial borrowings etc. IIFC will than lend this money to viable infrastructure projects. The project should be from one of the following sectors:

(i) Roads and bridges, railways, seaports, airports, inland waterways and other transportation projects;

(ii) Power;

(iii) Urban transport, water supply, sewage, waste management and other physical infrastructure in urban areas;

(iv) Gas pipelines;

(v) Infrastructure projects in Special Economic Zones; and

(iv) International convention centres and other tourism infrastructure projects.

(c) The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) aims at focused development programmes for backward areas which would reduce imbalances and speed up development. The scheme has three components, namely, (i) Backward Districts Initiatives which covers 147 districts, (ii) Special Plan for Bihar and (iii) Special Plan for the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa. From the current financial year the Backwards Regions Grant fund is being established which will protect every district now covered under RSVY.

Human Development Report-2005

215. SHRI R.K. ANAND: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNDP's Human Development Report-2005 has placed India at 127th position out of 177 countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what was our ranking in the last five reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Human Development Report (HDR), 2005, prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ranks India at 127 out of 177 countries in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI). With this ranking India is grouped among the medium human development countries. This report has estimated a composite HDI value of 0.602. This value in turn is based on the life expectancy index value of 0.64, education index of 0.61 and DGP index of 0.56.

(c) In the last five reports prepared by the UNDP, India's ranking was as under:

2000	-	128 (out of 174)
2001	-	115 (out of 162)
2002	-	124 (out of 173)
2003	-	127 (out of 175)
2004	-	127 (out of 177)

Starvation in States

†216. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that article 47 of the Indian Constitution provides nourishment for the people of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government run schemes for poverty and starvation alleviation in the different States of the country especially in the three districts of Western Orissa-Bolangir, Koraput and Kalahandi and the tribal areas of Rajasthan along with the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu; and

(c) what percentage of males and females are the victims of starvation and malnourishment in the above said States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a Directive Principle of State policy under Article 47 of the Constitution to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.